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A
RELATION
Of the Late
BATTAIL
Between The
Two Great Armies

Of The
CONFEDERATES and the KING of *France*,
at the River *Pieton*, between *Charleroy* and *Nienell*,
on *Saturday* the 11. *August* N. S. 1674.



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Late Great Battel, between the two Potent
ARMYS, &c.

ON Friday the 10th. of *August*, N. Stile, the Prince of *Oranges* Army lying at *Nienel*, on the North-side of the River *Sangery*, with the Imperial Army, under the Command of General *Souch*, near *Mons*, and to the Eastward of a small River, called *Pieton*. It was given out in the Prince of *Oranges* Army, that they would March off the next day to New quarters, which brought the Prince of *Conde* (who lay with his Army Intrenched behind the said River *Pieton*) to a Resolution to Attempt some Exploit on the Rear of the Confederate Army, under the Command of the Prince of *Orange*: But the design of the Prince of *Orange* was to Attacque a Body of the *French* Troops, which were in a Wood, to make good a Pass on the other side of the River *Pieton*, for the security of the *French* Army; whereby he did suppose he might Engage the whole *French* Army to their Rescue, and so forces over the River to the *French*, in the Wood, leaving his Artillery and Baggage Guarded only with Nine Regiments; whereupon the Prince of *Conde*, instead of drawing out his Army to Rescue his Party which were to be Attaqued, makes a short cut over the aforesaid small River, with a considerable part of his Army; Beats off the Prince of *Oranges* Nine Regiments with no small slaughter, and so possesses himself of all his Artillery and Baggage, and takes several Prisoners. Immediately the Prince of *Orange*, with the Confederates returns back from their Attempt, and Rescues the remainder of their Men from being Kill'd by the *French*, repressing the *French*, and recovering his lost Cannon and Baggage: The Prince of *Conde* to second his first Attempt, brings down the remainder of his Army, only leaving a sufficient Party behind to make good his Trenches, in case of a Retreat; with which supply of his, and the remainder of his Forces, he Beats off that part of the Confederates Army that had come over and Rescued their Men and Artillery, and repossesses himself of the aforesaid Cannon and Carriages. The Prince of *Orange* seeing that, Reinforces his repell'd Troops, with the remainder of the Confederate Army, which came down with such courage, that he put the *French* to another Retreat, and so recovers again all his lost Carriages and Cannon.

The ground on which they fought being rough and snaggy, thereby not admitting the Armys to draw up in a regular Battalia, they were forced (by succession of Partys and Bodys of Horse & Foot, as the ground would permit them,) to have divers Encounters, wherein the success

proved Various : But many of the Horse and Foot, with the forwardest of the Nobility and Gentry (some say to the number of 400. of the *French* side) were Slain and Wounded on both sides; falling heavily on the Life Guards of the King of *France*, as it did before in their first Attempt on the Nine Regiments left by the Carriages of the Prince of *Orange*; as also in the second Assault upon the three Regiments of *Holstein*, *Morbac*, and the young Prince of *Vandemont*; the former of which, of 1100 Brave men (behaving themselves Gallantly) not above one hundred escaped in this fierce and bloody Engagement of the Armys thus in Partys : The Prince of *Conde* was so hard put to it, like a Noble General, he was forced (for the safety of the whole) personally to Ingage to that degree of hazard, that two Horses were kill'd under him, and in the Remounting, the industry of his Son was such, that in helping his Father to a fresh Horse, himself was much wounded. Both sides thus wearying themselves in their Contest for Victory, the Success proved doubtful; and when the Valour of both would admit of no other Decision, the Night interposed, in which the Prince of *Conde* Retreated to his Camp on the other side the River *Pieton*, and the Confederates kept their former posts : Several Waggons on *Sunday* Morning early, were at the Gates of *Brussels*, which upon the first Approach of the Prince of *Conde*'s Forces Attacking the Artillery and Carriages, did make their Escape, and did put *Brussels* into some Consternation.

In this Battel, there fell (as is adjudged by men on both sides) no less than 10000 Men, the distinct Assignment what of this number were lost on each side, is too hard for any impartial man to determine, in regard the Slaughter fell not out by a Rout of either Party, but a mutual falling one against the other; neither can it be determined, but by the calling over the Muster-rolls of each Army; But its probable, that by reason of the last Repulse of the *French* from the Cannon and Carriage of the Prince of *Orange*, by the weight of the Confederate Army (which was opposed by the fury of the assailing *French*) more of the *French* must fall than of the Confederates.

As for the Prisoners taken by the *French*, they were most of them private Souldiers, Guarding the Carriages of the Nine Regiments, though there is a report of several Great Officers and persons of quality; among whom are the *Prince de Salme*, the *Marquess d'Assentaer*, and others, of which you shall know by the next. The Eminent Persons wounded on the Confederate side, are *Prince Charles* of *Lorraine*, *Prince Pio*, *Count Waldouk*, &c.

On the *French* side, that Renowned Commander *Montel*, the Governour of *Charle le Roy*, *Duke D'Anguin*, and some say *Luxenburgh* is kill'd.

In this Great Battail as the Prince of *Conde* behaved himself with great Valour and prudence; so did the Prince of *Orange*, to the Admiration of all; and the Generals that were with him; particularly, he that was formerly Governour of *Mastrick* for the *Dutch*. If the *French* have but equal loss in number, they have the disadvantage only in this, that their Army was considerably the smaller of the two.



